

WEST SUFFOLK.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS

AND

Tabular Statistics

OF

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

FOR

1897.

Presented to the Council, March 14th, 1898.

Cailling, Printer, Lower Baxter Street, Bury St. Edmund's.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.				MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.
<i>Rural.</i>					
1	Brandon ...	...	...	Alfred Harris, M.B. ...	Richard Howard
2	Clare ...	...	...	William Armistead, M.B., F.C.S. ...	J. E. Walker
3	Cosford ...	...	...	Alfred Thompson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	William Walter Scrivener
4	Melford ...	...	...	J. Sinclair Holden, M.D. ...	Ernest Poole
5	Mildenhall ...	...	...	Godfrey Hudson, M.O.H. ...	Walter Godfrey
6	Moulton ...	...	...	William Armistead, M.B., F.C.S. ...	John Brown
7	Thedwastre ...	...	...	Alben Butler ...	Frederick Brett
8	Thingoe ...	...	...	Charles Scott Kilner, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.	R. Deeks
<i>Urban.</i>					
9	Bury St. Edmund's ...	...	...	James Hodges, M.R.C.S., ...	Robert Kerrage
10	Glemsford ...	...	...	J. Sinclair Holden, M.D. ...	T. H. Negus
11	Hadleigh ...	...	...	A. B. Franey ...	J. R. Francis
12	Havethill ...	...	...	William Armistead, M.B., F.C.S. ...	T. Cockrill
13	Newmarket ...	...	...	George Owen Mead ...	J. W. Metcalf
14	Sudbury ...	...	...	J. Sinclair Holden, M.D. ...	Thomas Hayward, C.E.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At page 1 of this Report will be found the Table of Vital and Health statistics for West Suffolk, for 1897, and dating back to 1892, and in addition the *Acreage, Population, Birth, and Death records.*

Taking the Birth and Death Rate of England and Wales as a guide, those given for our Urban and District Returns will give an easy table for comparison.

Birth Rate—England and Wales—29·7 per 1000.

Death Rate „ „ „ 17·4 „

Birth Rate—West Suffolk—26·0 per 1000

Death Rate „ „ 14·4 „

} Bury and Thedwastre omitted.

This may be considered a fairly satisfactory condition of affairs, and is below many other counties.

While feeling justified last year in passing a high commendation upon the Tabulated Record of past years presented to this Council, yet great regret is felt that no solid statistical basis can be obtained from these Returns, inasmuch as it was (a) at erratic periods that the several Districts adopted the Notification of Diseases Act; (b) the irregular manner in which the Returns were furnished—some entirely withheld, others received too late; (c) the want of uniformity, and lastly, by inaccuracies. In 1894 only 3 Medical Officers out of 13 rendered them in an approved form.

The Council must adopt more stringent measures for a stricter attention to their requirements, and when this is done, the Tables and Reports will become invaluable documents, as pointing out the efficiency and standard at which this county figures in the annals of this country as regards health and sanitation.

From the District and Urban Reports it is evident that there exists no lack of zeal and earnestness on the part of the Medical Officers. Their task is a difficult one it must be admitted by all. Their representations—multitudinous and various as they are—often create feelings of antagonism to those affected, and the Authority to whom they appeal—sitting in impartial judgment as a Council—they deserve sympathy. It is ascertained from these Reports, and *some have been reiterated by myself in the Returns for the last 3 years*—that many of the urgent recommendations made have had but scant attention, and the obnoxious nuisances still exist. It is hoped that the representatives on this Council for the various Districts will make a special attempt to assist by every possible means, not only by their support, but their influence, in supporting these recommendations and alleviating, and in a great measure, saving, the lives of many.

The urgency of Isolation Hospitals is clearly indicated in the various Medical Officers' remarks. One, repeating an appeal he has often made, states that “*this is a want at times much needed.*” Others speak highly of the benefit they have derived; while from Cosford, the “*need of an Isolation Hospital has been long felt in the District,*” adding the fact that “the Council has made overtures to the Hadleigh Urban District Council with a view to building a joint Hospital, though nothing has been definitely decided—yet not unfavourably received.” Finally, another Medical Officer says:—“To talk of isolating a case of Scarlatina in a cottage containing at most 3 rooms—where the mother has to nurse the patient, wash and dress the other children, and cook for the whole family *is idle nonsense.* The only means of coping with such an outbreak is the *immediate removal of first case to an Isolated Hospital.*”

Now, as Newmarket and Moulton have joined issue, it is urgently hoped that Hadleigh and Cosford will follow suit. In fact, what difficulty can there be in most of the rural and small urban districts “*grouping*”? Such grouping of Hospital Districts may often include a circle having a radius of 11 or 12 miles from the Hospital as its centre.

A few remarks seem necessary on the Sewerage question; and, reverting to Brandon, not only does the Medical Officer, in his excellent letter, make an urgent appeal to the Council for an adequate supply of pure water, but he powerfully advocates “the substitution of the pail, or earth, system of sewerage disposal, in the place of the existing *filthy and dangerous Privy system.*”

Is there not in this District, judging from this Report, sufficient indication for similar epidemics to those which have made such ravages at Lynn and Maidstone?

Water supply may be considered as in an unsatisfactory state in many localities, and no doubt money must be spent eventually. How far assistance can be rendered by this Council—it is not for this Report to declare. Haverhill deserves great credit for the efforts put forth in this matter. Water Works were commenced in 1894, and from a depth of 255 feet 10,000 gallons per hour can be lifted by the engine. There is a reservoir holding 150,000 gallons, and two others, capable of softening 100,000 gallons each.

It was while going to press, that the Bury St. Edmund's Report—delay unavoidable—was received, and as it is not entirely tabulated at Page 1, it has been dealt with in Abstract Report.

A letter, *re* Thedwastre, has also been received intimating the fact that “they had no Medical Officer for several months in the early part of the year.” This seems lamentable.

In concluding this Return, regret is felt that there should be any omissions or that some Reports have been received incomplete. As before remarked, unless a uniform and punctual system is observed, the statistics will be unreliable.

R. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon Lt.-Colonel.

Rough-Council

F. POCKLINGTON, *Chairman,*

General Purposes Committee.

SUDBURY (Urban).

- I. & II.— The Death Rate is 13.5 per 1000, as against 17.7 in 1896. The Birth Rate is 18.2 per 1000, as against 25.2 in 1896—a marked decrease in both. The Birth Rate has a greater fall than will be found for Thingoe. The Death Rate of 13.5 is obtained by deducting 24 deaths admitted to Hospital from Rural parishes, otherwise it would be 16.9.
- III.— Of the Infectious Diseases noted, out of a total of 48, Scarlet Fever gave 31; Erysipelas 11; Typhoid Fever 3, &c. Scarlet Fever last year gave 54, but each year the disease is described as of a mild type.
- IV.— The description of Borough Water Works is very satisfactory. There is an unaccountable waste, which gives anxiety to the Authorities in the Summer, but attempts are being made to trace the offenders. The analysis given in this Report indicates purity; this was made, however, 5 years ago.
- V.— The Sewerage meets with attention. The 6-inch pipes in use on the Melford Road sewer are noted by the Medical Officer as *quite inadequate* for increased number of houses, while the pail system entails a deal of extra-work; and the same representations as made and noted in 1896 Report *re* the covering of the places of deposit on the Waldingfield Road and Ballingdon, has met with no remedy as yet.
- VI.— New houses have been built, and 19 houses supplied with water.
- VIII.— Ninety-eight Nuisances have been removed.

THEDWASTRE (Rural).

This Report is, unfortunately, only for the last half year—*vide* General Remarks.—but, as given, it would appear that the Death Rate was 6.9 per 1000. The Birth Rate was 12.7 per 1000 for the period. This gives unsatisfactory information as regards the total for year.

For 1894 no Report from this District was supplied to the Council, and in 1895 only in MSS form.

The Death Rate Table at page 1, in 1895 was 17.1; in 1896 it was 16.01.

It can only be noted that the Sewerage and Water supply is receiving attention and care.

Rattlesden, Drinkstone, and Hinderclay have had a better water supply furnished.

N.B.—Sickness existed to a greater extent, for the half year under review—at Rickinghall Inferior, 19.3 per 1000; Hunston, 15.3 per 1000.

THINGOE.

- I. & II.— Death Rate, 12.89, comparing favourably with 11.37 per 1000 in 1896. Birth Rate, 24.83 being less than for any period during the last 20 years.

This Report of the low Death Rate is highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it has continued for 4 years, and the year under review would have been considerably less but for the 7 deaths from Whooping Cough occurring in children.

- III.— Amongst the Infectious Diseases notified there were 62 cases of Scarlet Fever, of a mild type, affecting principally Culford, Timworth, Bradfield St. George, and Ingham. All recovered.

Six cases of Diphtheria, two of which were imported, with one death.

An appeal is again made by the Medical Officer of Health for an Isolation Hospital.

The sanitary arrangements were most strictly carried out, as no less than 307 notices were served for Abatement of Nuisances, &c., amongst which may be enumerated—

<i>Water.</i>	<i>Sewerage, &c.</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses.</i>	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>
9 New Wells sunk.	26 New Closets.	98 Dilapidated Houses	16 Open Pools filled up.
15 Cleaned out.	44 Repaired.	repaired.	
6 Deepened.	24 Cesspools cleaned.	2 Closed.	18 Refuse accumulations
7 Ponds cleaned.	14 New Drains.	37 Disinfected.	removed.
1 Well closed.	24 Drains unblocked.	5 Overcrowding remedied.	
	26 Watercourses cleaned.	5 Better ventilated.	

MELFORD.

- I.— Death Rate, 12·0 per 1000, as against 15·0 in 1896. Birth Rate, 21·8 per 1000, as against 25·8 in 1896. 14 deaths outside diminish this Death Rate to 11·0.
- II.— Attention is here called to the diminished Death Rate. With the exception of 2 deaths from Whooping Cough, occurring in children, there were none from the Zymotic class.
- III.— Seventy-nine cases of Infectious Disease were notified ; 50 of these were Scarlet Fever of a mild type ; Great Waldingfield, Nayland, and Cavendish contributing the greatest number. That of Waldingfield was specially reported. Stringent measures were taken by the Medical Officer.
- IV.— Of the water supply, great improvements have been made. Numerous analyses have been carried out, and the Reports upon the same have received due attention. Twenty-one cottages, at Hartest, were deprived of their supply from a privileged well, but a remedy is being executed. Six new wells have been made at Acton, Cavendish, Great Cornard, and Stoke-by-Nayland.
- V.— Sewerage has received careful supervision both at Bures St. Mary, Melford, Nayland, Cavendish, Assington, &c. At the latter place, *an offensive sewage* ditch which has often been foul even when cleaned out, now receives *periodic* flushings.
- VI.— Thirteen houses were found unfit for human habitation—10 at Acton, and 3 at Nayland. These have been in a great measure remedied. There were nine cases of overcrowding ; under this heading great care has been exercised by the Sanitary Authorities.
There were 175 Nuisances detected—117 were abated without notice, and 56 after notice. 56 Privies and 24 Drains were improved, and 2 built. There were 11 cases of offensive accumulations.

MILDENHALL.

This Report is deficient of Tables—A and B.

The Death Rate is given at 16·94, and the Birth Rate 28·27 per 1000.

The Infectious Diseases Notification are not enumerated, but from the Report may be gathered the fact that Wangford has been free from deaths for 5 years, and Cavenham for the year under review. It is also interesting, but peculiar, that there were 12 deaths from Apoplexy and 5 from Cancer.

In touching upon the deaths from Respiratory system as affecting children, regret is expressed “at the ignorance of parents in their aids to treatment, and the time-honoured tallow plaister treatment is recorded as by no means obsolete in this District.”

The Local Government Board has found it necessary, by circular, to call attention to the Water supply, and, from the description given, the urgency of some special measure seems necessary.

294 Inspections were made—but results not given.

MOULTON.

- I.— Death Rate, 16·5 per 1000, as compared with 10·3 in 1896.
- II.— Birth Rate, 23·5 per 1000, as compared with 27·2 in 1896.
The excess of Death Rate was amongst the infants—157 as against 76 in 1896.
- III.— There is a joint Fever Hospital with Newmarket, *and great benefit derived*.
- IV.— No complaint of water supply.
- V.— “No village in District provided with a sewer.”
- VIII.— Fifty-one notices issued—results not given.

NEWMARKET (Urban).

- I.— Death Rate, 14·8 per 1000 ; same as 1896.
- II.— Birth Rate, 31·5 per 1000, as against 33·3 in 1896. 23 cases of Infectious Diseases notified, as against 35 in 1896, *i.e.*, 12 Scarlet Fever ; 5 Erysipelas ; 4 Diphtheria ; 1 Typhoid ; and 1 Puerperal Fever. The majority of these were carefully *segregated by Fever Isolation Hospital*.
- IV.— DRAINAGE. The Drainage scheme which was notified in last year's Report to this Council as being “arranged for,” has been successfully carried out, and this year the sewers of Cheveley and Stanley Roads will be similarly dealt with, so that it is evident a good Sanitary improvement will be effected. The defective sewers in Draper's Row, with its branches, have been relaid.
The sewerage disposal and farm have been a source of anxiety, but the existing Sanitary Authorities seem highly competent to remedy any evils arising therefrom.

III.— The Infectious Diseases Notification Act has been in operation *only* since July last, yet a Death Rate of 2·9 per 1000 in the Zymotic Group is recorded.

ANTHRAX, a serious ailment, gave 6 cases from the horse-hair Factory ; 1 death. At the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health it is hoped that this will be checked.

IV.— The Water Supply is apparently faulty, judging from the Death Rate and the Infectious Diseases which prevail. Urgency is called in the Report for a supply of water at Hunts Hill—an old well having been abandoned from failure and disuse.

N.B.—It is stated that Hunts Hill being the central and highest point of elevation in this District, *a public drain runs from hence to Factory Lane, where ditches connect it with the river !* “On the opposite side to this, *i.e.*, from Tye Green, Brook Street, and Fair Green, new drain pipes are laid down to the extent of some 440 yards ; this was once an open ditch.”

An open ditch exists at Bell’s Lane, which although cleaned out, is described in this excellent Report—*often becoming offensive from its receiving the drainage from the hair Factory and the cottages along the lane*, and so becoming choked from accumulations.

Privies and Cesspits are general and seldom emptied.

There were 25 nuisances remedied, but legal proceedings were necessary in one case before obnoxious Privies and Cesspits received attention.

There is no Isolation Hospital.

Here occurred an epidemic of virulent Scarlet Fever—6 deaths out of 44 attacked—and the fatal disease *Anthrax*. Would not Isolation have been beneficial ?

HADLEIGH (Urban).

I. & II.— Death Rate, 13·31 per 1000. Birth Rate, 27·25 per 1000.

There were 25 cases of Diphtheria notified, due to “insanitary condition of dwelling houses and defective drainage.”

There were no less than 853 inspections made ; 205 Cesspools out of 395 inspected, were condemned as in need of repair. More than half, however, have been remedied, and others proceeding.

83 notices were served on persons to abate nuisances.

These steps point to a very careful supervision in this District.

HAVERHILL (Urban).

I.— Death Rate, 14·0 per 1000, as against 11·94 for 1896. Birth Rate, 33·8 per 1000, as against 30·05 for 1896.

II.— An increase of Death Rate, 12 or 2·3 per 1000 occurring in the Zymotic Group. 49 cases were notified in this District under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

III.— There were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever ; 16 Typhoid Fever ; 8 Diphtheria, &c., and these formed the subject matter of an Inquiry by the Local Government Board, but active, energetic, and laudable efforts were made by the Council and Medical Officers. *No less than 20 cases were treated in a Fever Hospital*, and two experienced nurses employed. It should be noted that one case of Typhoid was introduced from Maidstone, and nine presumably caused by eating oysters at Clacton-on-Sea.

There is a *Fever Hospital here*, and 13 Scarlet Fevers and 7 Typhoids isolated and treated.

IV.— Of the excellent example set by Haverhill in its water supply *vide* Summary of this Report.

V.— Similar commendation may be given to the efforts of the Sanitary Authority on the subject of Sewerage, as highly satisfactory Works are in progress, and expected to be completed this year.

VI.— No houses reported unfit, and but one case of overcrowding, although in the Report to this Council, in 1895, the “supply of cottages was unequal to demand.”

CLARE.

I. & II.— Death Rate, 15·04 per 1000. Birth Rate, 24·20 per 1000.

III.— 50 cases were notified under the Infectious Diseases Act, as compared with 98 in 1896. Clare and Wickhambrook contributed the greater portion. Cowlinge and Great Wrattling figured conspicuously in 1896 with Diphtheria.

In this District there were 10 cases of Typhoid Fever, 5 of which occurred at Withersfield, due to polluted water. A remedy has been supplied.

IV.— WATER SUPPLY.— Great attention has been given to this matter. In the last Report to this Council the new well at Accrington Green was mentioned, but the Medical Officer found it necessary to advise the deepening to a further extent to ensure purity, and this most satisfactory work of sanitation has been completed while a similar praiseworthy effort was suggested by the Medical Officer for sinking a well at Barnardiston, at an expense of £200. The Local Government Board held an approving enquiry into the matter, and hopes are entertained of its accomplishment.

V.— At Clare, and Great Thurlow, sewage drainage with 12 inch and 18 inch pipes, has been carried out.

VI. & VII.— Housing, under Working Classes Act, has not been overlooked, while Factories and Trade Buildings have had frequent scrutiny.

VIII.— No less than 105 nuisances have been abated. Water analyses have been made ; Wells repaired ; others cleaned ; others closed.

There is no Isolation Hospital, but by Act of Parliament dated 6th August, 1897, and after an enquiry held by an Inspector of the Local Government Board, Clare and Bumpstead Rural District Councils contemplate building a joint Hospital.

COSFORD.

I & II.— Death Rate, 14·0 per 1000. Birth Rate, 27·3 per 1000.

III.— The Infectious Diseases notified were 47, out of which no less than 31 were for Diphtheria—10 fatal.

At Hitcham the disease assumed an epidemic form, and special reports were furnished by the Medical Officer and submitted to the General Purposes Committee and the County Council.

In the Report under review, dated 31st December, 1897, it is shown that 12 Villages in this District obtain their water supply almost entirely from ponds, and seven other Villages *partly* derive their supply from public wells ; and, finally, “ for the upland parishes including Hitcham, no steps have as yet been taken to supply good wholesome drinking water.”

As the subjects of the Diphtheritic attack and water supply is under the consideration of a Special Committee, and as the submission of its report may shortly be in the hands of members of this Council—further comment is reserved.

N.B.—In the Annual Summary Report for 1896 it may be in the recollection of the Council that Surgeon Colonel Anderson called attention to the fact that in this District 20 cases of Diphtheria, and 20 cases of Erysipelas occurred.

IV.— HOUSING.—Under this heading there were thirteen notifications of overcrowding. These were dealt with. There were 13 notifications of houses unfit for habitation—9 at Hitcham alone.

VI.— 293 notices were served for the abatement of nuisances.

VIII.— The need of the Isolation Hospital “ *has long been felt.*”

GLEMSFORD (Urban).

This Report, for the first time, appears under its own heading. Up to October, 1896, it had been incorporated with that of Melford.

I. & II.— The Death Rate is 15·4 as against 12·6 per 1000 in 1896. The Birth Rate is 26·9 as against 29·4 per 1000 in 1896. The greatest proportion of Deaths occurred amongst the children of the Factory hands—poverty and neglect—by absence of mothers being the leading causation.

1897.

SANITARY STATISTICS OF WEST SUFFOLK.

. . . Abstract of Medical Reports. . . .

BRANDON.

I. & II.— Death Rate, 14·9 per 1000. Birth Rate, 28·3 per 1000.

Brandon, itself, gives no less than 16 cases of Typhoid Fever and 7 deaths, and from the able and interesting communication attached to the Report the water and general sanitation is in a most dangerous condition and calls for immediate remedy. “There is no public water supply, and out of six analyses made, no less than four samples were pronounced as unfit for human beings”; while, again, “the proximity of the foul privy system to the shallow wells used for drinking purposes is, of itself, a serious cause of this high sick rate.” *Vide* “General Remarks.”

This Medical Officer remarks:—“I should like to draw the attention of the Council to the difficulties I have to contend with in checking the spread of Scarlatina when it appears so recurrently in the Villages where there is no Isolation Hospital. It is well nigh impossible to check the disease.”

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

I. & II.— The Death Rate for 1897 was 14·4 against 13·4 per 1000 in 1896. The Birth Rate for 1897 was 25·26 against 24·52 per 1000 in 1896. Thirty illegitimate.

Of the Zymotic Group, the Death Rate was ·29 per 1000—a most creditable state compared with the rate of England and Wales, which, for 1897, was 2·15 per 1000—Bury and Thingoe running close, that of Thingoe being ·63 per 1000.

III.— The number of cases notified under the Act amounted to 49, the heaviest being Scarlet Fever 15 ; Erysipelas 15 ; Typhoid 7 ; Diphtheria 7 ; &c. No Schools closed.

A most interesting fact is recorded in this able Report, viz., that 35·41 of the Deaths occurred in persons of 65 years and upwards, and are thus given:—4 of 90 years and over ; 22 of 80 years and over ; 51 between 70 and 80 years of age ; or, out of the 96, 77 of them were over 70.

IV.— The comment under the head of Sewerage is brief, but may here be supplemented by the fact that the new and excellent system of drainage of the town may be held up as a pattern to many others in England.

V.— Great praise may be given to the Medical Officer and the Authorities for the very prompt and energetic steps taken to test the Water supply of the town, which although known to be very pure, yet Maidstone created an alarm, and Bury St. Edmund's acted as pioneer to what all other Towns should have immediately adopted. The analysis, by an expert, gave the greatest satisfaction.

VII.— 2040 inspections of houses and premises were reported.

The low Death Rate should be attributed not, as the Medical Officer states, to the “mild Winter,” but rather to his own and the Town Council's zealous and humane consideration.

Tabular Statement of Vital and Health Statistics in West Suffolk, for the Year 1897.

SUBJECTS.		RURAL DISTRICTS.								URBAN DISTRICTS.						Totals.	REMARKS.
		14 Brandon	20 Clare	27 Cosford	21 Melford	13 Mildenhall	6 Moulton	20 Thedwastre	48 Thingoe	Bury	Glensford	Hadleigh	Havenhill	Newmarket	Sudbury		
Number of Parishes.																	
I.	Acreage	37758	39520	48372	49765	64224	14661	33649	82464	2934	2246	4288	2523	5645	2093	390082	
	Population, 1891 ..	6279	9834	12354	14456	8559	2423	9493	15743	16630	2375	3229	4587	8631	7059	121652	
	" 1881 ..	6610	10411	12583	14877	8841	2470	10071	16382	16211	2441	3237	3713	5447	6592	119935	
	Births	169	238	338	315	242	57		389		64	88	173	287	129	2489	
	1897, Rate per 1000	26.4	24.2	27.3	21.8	28.2	23.3		24.8		26.9	27.2	33.8	34.0	17.4	26.0	
	1896, " "	23.4	24.6	27.6	25.8	30.4	27.2	27.1	26.2	24.5	—	28.4	30.0	33.2	25.2	27.0	
	1895, " "	29.3	25.8	29.9	28.2	28.7	28.8	27.0	25.0	25.6	—	30.0	33.1	30.9	25.4	27.7	
	1894, " "	—	24.2	29.4	25.1	—	34.2	25.3	26.5	25.3	—	31.8	34.4	26.5	24.0	26.9	
	1893, " "	27.9	26.5	31.4	29.2	25.8	35.9	29.3	30.2	23.5	—	32.5	33.1	25.1	27.0	28.5	
II.	Deaths—Zymotic ..	7	10	11	2	3	1		10		7	0	12	6	7	76	
	Rate per 1000	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4		0.6		2.9	0	2.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	
	" from other causes	104	138	162	158	142	39		193		29	43	60	128	113	1309	
	Rate per 1000	16.5	14.0	13.1	11.0	16.5	16.0		12.2		12.2	13.3	11.7	14.8	16.0	13.7	
	" Total	111	148	173	160	145	40		203		36	43	72	134	120	1385	
	1897, Rate per 1000	17.6	15.0	14.0	11.0	16.9	16.5		12.8		15.1	13.3	14.0	15.8	16.9	14.4	
	1896, " "	16.5	15.7	17.8	14.0	17.0	9.5	16.0	11.3	15.3	—	13.9	11.9	14.8	17.7	15.0	
	1895, " "	16.9	14.1	17.4	17.1	16.1	13.2	17.1	13.7	22.6	—	18.8	13.3	21.6	19.2	17.4	
	1894, " "	—	13.4	16.4	15.2	—	16.5	13.4	13.7	15.8	—	15.4	15.9	20.6	22.0	15.7	
	1893, " "	16.7	15.4	17.7	14.5	16.9	14.1	14.2	17.2	19.3	—	20.1	17.0	17.5	20.1	16.9	
III.	Croup																
	Diphtheria	1	18	31	7		2		6		1	25	8	4	1	104	Number of Cases reported to the Medical Officer of Health, under the Infectious Disease Notification Act.
	Erysipelas	2	6	7	16		1		9		5	1	3	5	11	66	
	Puerperal	2			4				1				1	1	2	11	
	Scarlet Fever	9	16	6	50		12		62			6	21	12	31	225	
	Small-pox																
	Typhoid	16	10	3	2				3			1	16	1	3	55	
	Typhus and others																
	Totals ..	30	50	47	79		15		81		6	33	49	23	48	461	
IV.	Water Supply ..		10	12	12		2				1	1	1	1	1	9	Public Wells and Pumps.
VIII.	Sanitary Inspection		100	293	56	294	51		397		25	83	26	97	23	1355	Notices Issued.
	Isolation Hospital ..						1*			1			1	1*	1	4	* Used conjointly.
	Housing of Working Classes								1								
	Infectious Disease—																
	Notification ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	
	Prevention ..												1			1	
	Public Health Amendment ..											1	1			2	
IX.	Lunacy—																
	Days' Maintenance	3697	13384	11311	—	2492	—	5979	9808					4214	23104	73939	By Unions.
	Number of Lunatics	10.1	36.6	31.0	—	6.8	—	16.3	26.8					11.5	63.2	202.71	
	1897, Rate per 1000	1.6	2.8	1.9	—	7.9	—	1.6	1.7	2.2				1.0	2.6	1.93	

Mildenhall Returns incomplete.
Thedwastre " for half-year only.
Bury St. Edmund's " late.